

The American Citizen.

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ADVERTISING.—Marriages and deaths, of five lines or less, published at 10 cents per line. Notices of births, marriages, deaths, and other local news, at 5 cents per line. Notices of public sales, at 10 cents per line. Notices of public sales, at 10 cents per line. Notices of public sales, at 10 cents per line.

Saturday Morning, August 17, 1861.

THE NEWS.—It will be seen by the telegraphic dispatches in another column, that a battle was fought on last Saturday between the Federal troops and the Southern army near Springfield, Missouri, in which the latter won a brilliant victory, after six hours' hard fighting. Gen. Lyon, and other distinguished federal officers were killed, and it is also reported that Gen. Ben McCulloch, who commanded the Southern forces, was killed; but this is denied and needs confirmation.

Thus do we defeat and put to flight the Hessians on every field. The army of the West, like that of the Potomac, has covered itself with glory, and given another evidence to the world that men fighting for equality and freedom—for their homes and their families—are invincible and cannot be conquered.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
All who desire to join the Camden Rifles, 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, now near Manassas, can do so by applying to H. A. Magruder, at Camden. Mr. Magruder has an order from the Government authorizing him to transport on the railroad, free of cost, all who enlist in said company, and will himself conduct them direct to Manassas. Stirring events are anticipated soon on that line, and now is the time to enlist for a ten month campaign.

A. P. HILL,
Captain "Camden Rifles."

TENNESSEE FLOUR.—Our friend Childs has embarked in the Flour trade, and has now on hand, and will hereafter keep, the choicest article the market affords, in addition to his stock of confectionaries, &c.

The following dispatch was received here just as we were going to press Friday evening—

Direct from Richmond.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.

CANTON, Miss., Aug. 16.
6 o'clock, P. M.

The following dispatch was received at the telegraph office in this place yesterday evening, just as we were going to press:

Seventeen hundred Federals crossed the Potomac, on Thursday, at Leesburg.

An engagement ensued between them and the forces under Gen. Lee.

Three hundred of the "Pot-lamb" were killed—the balance, fourteen hundred, were taken prisoners.

FIVE FLOUR.—Messrs. E. & H. L. Virden have our thanks for a sack of the new Tennessee flour which they have generously "laid on our table" for our judgment of its merits, &c. It is not quite as white as the finest western brands, but in all other respects is fully equal to the best western. Indeed we prefer it to the western flour, as it is sweeter and healthier. Virden has just got in a good supply, which he is selling at fair prices. He keeps, also, everything in the provision and grocery line, of the best quality. See his advertisements.

The man who advertises liberally and sends the editor a bag of flour semi-occasionally, deserves the liberal patronage of the community, which we are pleased to know Virden receives. May he live a thousand years and flourish like a green bay tree—and may his example be followed by all mankind.

OBITUARY.

OUR DEARIE is dead! The companion of our childhood—the friend of our youth—our comrade in arms has gone. He died at Culpeper Court-house, on the 4th inst., from the effects of a wound received in the battle of Manassas. Thus he fell a martyr to the cause he so willingly, cheerfully, and faithfully served.

When his country, beset with perils, called upon her sons to come to the rescue, he was among the first that flocked to her standard. He went, but with no sordid motive of ambition or vain glory. Acting under a sense of solemn obligation and duty, he desired no reward but the comforting, gratifying consciousness of having served his country.

In camp, as in the more peaceful walks of life, he exhibited a character of a noble and lofty stamp. Too high-minded and magnanimous to descend to petty meannesses and vices, his noble heart spurred an interest in the cause, and revolved at a motive mean.

In his intercourse with all, his deportment was marked by that noble and manly bearing that has ever gained for him universal esteem and admiration. Though to strangers reserved and cold—apparently an indifferent observer of the world—and never demonstrative—he yet possessed a peculiarly affectionate and gentle disposition. To the family that now mourn an irreparable loss—father, mother, brothers and sisters—he was particularly kind and affectionate.

As a soldier, the traits and qualities of his character were none the less distinguished and prominent. Towards his superiors his conduct was courteous and respectful; and to all his comrades he was gentlemanly and obliging. He was ever ready and anxious to perform his share of duty and incident of duty; and when done, the verdict was always "well done."

In the hour of battle, he was rendered equally conspicuous by his active efficiency united with his cool deliberation. When his regiment was compelled to fall back from a murderous fire, he bravely stood his ground, lingering yet upon the field until it was almost deserted.

During the two weeks he suffered, he was not heard to utter a complaint or murmur, but like a hero bore patiently up under the affliction.

It is consoling to know, he was in a private family, surrounded by numerous friends and acquaintances, and had every attention and comfort which the sympathy of friendship and hospitality could suggest, or skill administer.

We have spent many happy hours together. Ours, thoughtfully, chatting in the sweet communion of boyish confidence; at night, too, ours, upon the same battle field we have fought together. My dear fellow, it is hard now to part with you; would it could be otherwise; but fate has so decreed it. Farewell.

"O God, be the turf above him,
Friend of our better days;
None knew him but to love him;
None named him but to praise."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Great Battle near Springfield.

Washington, August 14. The War Department has official advice of the battle in Missouri and of the death of Lyon.

The Captain of the Craven, of the Potomac flotilla, reports that not one in twenty of the people on the shores of the Potomac are loyal. He sometimes thinks, from the manner in which they annoy the Federals, they are organized into companies, and perhaps, regiments.

St. Louis, August 14. The Federals have taken possession of the police office. The Home Guards are under arms.

It is understood Fremont will declare martial law. He has borrowed \$25,000 from the St. Louis banks.

Heavy size guns are being mounted to command the approaches to the city.

Washington, August 14. Col. Burk, commanding Fort Lafayette, will be sustained by the Government in dissolving the attachment and habeas corpus writs. Orders went to him to-day to defend himself if attacked.

The Times' correspondent says Major Anderson, of Fort Sumter notoriety, has determined to take the field. He says the Union men of Kentucky are calling for him.

It is reported that the steam tug, Yankee, was seen by Captain Page off the mouth of Aquia Creek.

Louisville, August 14. Roger Harrison, heretofore classed a quasi submissionist, spoke at Lexington, denouncing the war, saying the Southerners would lose all their slaves, and would have all their cotton burned, and their plantations sunk, but they would never yield.

Rolla, August 12. The following account of the battle has been furnished by an eyewitness, who left Springfield on Sunday morning:

The fight raged from six o'clock in the morning till two in the afternoon. The Southerners charged Tatten's battery three times before capturing it.

Lyon fell early in the action.

Seigel had a severe struggle, and left three of his four guns on the field, spiking them.

The Southerners' camp took fire, and was destroyed.

The Federals lost Capt. Gratzke, killed; Gen. Sweeney was wounded in the leg; Col. Mitchell, Capt. Plummer, Capt. Miller, Capt. Cavander, Capt. Burk, Col. Ditzberger, Capt. McFarland are seriously wounded; Major Shepherd was slightly wounded. Five Lieutenants were killed. Price was not killed, as was reported.

It was rumored on the field that McCulloch was killed, but the report was denied Saturday night.

Dr. Mencher left Springfield with ambulances to see about the killed and wounded.

Lyon's body had been treated with great respect.

Indianapolis, August 14. Fremont has telegraphed the Governor, saying Lyon was killed, and that Seigel was in full retreat, followed by the enemy. He urges the Governor to send forward every available man to protect the flag.

Louisville, August 14. A gentleman from St. Louis says that Fremont, in order to check the dangerous enthusiasm, ordered the publication of falsehoods regarding affairs in Southwestern Missouri. The route there was regarded as a total annihilation.

After blowing up the powder and destroying other property, Seigel left, and on Sunday night he camped thirty miles this side of Springfield.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the city and county of St. Louis. Major J. McKinney has been appointed provost marshal.

It is reported that Gen. Hardee, with 12,000 troops, is marching on Pilot Knob, where 5,000 Federals are stationed with five cannon.

By the arrival of the Persia, we learn that the London Times says it is not supposed that influential houses there will consent to act as agents for the sale of the American loan, when every element of danger surrounds the subscribers.

The knowing ones profess to have reliable advice that the blockade will be abandoned, and the tariff collected at sea.

Robert Mure, of Charleston, and a courier of the British Consul at New Orleans, were arrested on the Africa as she was leaving. Several papers found on him indicate that he was also the bearer of dispatches from the Confederates.

Washington, August 14. The Government regards the parole of the prisoners who have arrived here as of no effect.

Indianapolis, August 14. The following appeal has been issued to the Zouaves by Col. Lewis Wallace:

"Attention, Zouaves! A battle has been fought in Missouri. Lyon has been slain, and our army is in full retreat. Fremont telegraphs for all the available force in Indiana. Now or never! Zouaves, return to camp, and I will give you back your rifles, old officers and flag. The Eleven awaits you. Your country calls you louder than ever. Give her once more your strong arms, and let us gain renown on the banks of the Mississippi. Fill up the camps, Zouaves, and I will march you to-morrow."

More Troops.—Capt. Campbell, with his company of about eighty men, arrived in this place yesterday evening, to take the cars this morning for Brookhaven, their place of rendezvous. This company is from Leake county, and from the appearance of those we have seen passing the streets, it is made of good material, and will no doubt give a good account of themselves wherever an opportunity presents itself.

Board of Police.

It is remembered that a Special Meeting of the Board of Police was begun and held at the Courthouse of Madison county, Miss., on Monday, the 12th August, 1861.

Present—J. R. Powell, President; Geo. J. Raine, W. C. Love, W. L. Brooks, and C. C. Cooper, Members; George Ward, Clerk, and A. R. Haddox, Sheriff.

Ordered, That T. A. Carr be appointed overseer of the Caliton and Camden Road, from Camden to South side of Kentucky Swamp, in place of Robert Bennett, to command the same hands.

Ordered, That C. C. Cooper be appointed a Commissioner to contract for and superintend the erection of a bridge across a creek on the road leading from Camden to Baldwin, between the plantation of Collins' estate and the residence of Samuel Milton.

Ordered, That a Special Military Relief Tax of fifty per cent. be levied on the State Tax of Madison county, for the year 1859, and that the same be collected by the Sheriff and paid into the County Treasury, on or before the first day of June next.

Ordered, That F. C. Tupper, J. T. Cameron, D. E. Burns, C. W. Wood and A. H. Dinkins, be and are hereby appointed Commissioners, to investigate and determine on the appropriation of the Special Military Relief Tax, this day levied, or so much thereof, as may be necessary for the clothing and useful supplies of the Volunteer Companies from the county, now in the Confederate States service, or that may enter into said service during the next fall or winter, and that said Commissioners report monthly to this Board.

Ordered, That the account of Wood & McFarland for articles furnished paupers, be allowed and paid out of any moneys, in the County Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Ordered, That the petition of J. L. Jones, to repair the levee across Hoback Swamp near J. R. Hargens' and himself be laid on the table.

Ordered, That J. W. Sanders be authorized to put a new shingle roof on the Courthouse, and that he be paid the sum of six hundred dollars on the completion of the same, having first given bond, in the sum of twelve hundred dollars, with good and sufficient security, to keep said roof in good repair for the term of five years.

Ordered, That J. R. Powell be appointed a Commissioner to contract for the putting up of a new tin gutter on the Courthouse.

Ordered, That the Board adjourn until Board in course.

J. R. POWELL, Pres.
GEORGE WARD, Clerk.

From the Mississippi.

Letter from Hon. R. S. Hudson.

BENTON, August 7, 1861.

MAY E. BURMAN—I am advised by the published proceedings in your late issue, that I was recently appointed by a convention composed of the members of the Legislature in the city of Jackson, as a suitable person for the office of Governor of the State of Mississippi, and Vice President of the Confederate States.

This honor emanating from so distinguished a body, and being wholly unsolicited and unexpected, excites my heartfelt thanks. I have heretofore, in the prosecution of professional duties, private and domestic interest and happiness, studiously avoided all connection with political life, and under ordinary circumstances, would resolutely do so now; but my appointment coming from a body so distinguished, and even so eminent in the history and annals of our country, and fully representing the only living party sentiment and patriotism of the land, and at a time when it behooves every man to strike in the great and festive contest now going on for our liberties and our homes, and when, if elected, the pleasing duty of performing the high office of registering with my colleagues the vote of this gallant State for Jeff. Davis for President and A. H. Stephens for Vice President, I am most willingly assenting to the election and trust assigned me. I cannot believe for a single moment that any other ticket will be presented to the people of this State, if indeed, to any other State, than that of Jeff. Davis and A. H. Stephens; for, as in the firmament of heaven stars roll over our heads, there is among the stars in the history of our country, one so pre-eminent in splendor, beauty, grandeur and sublimity as to eclipse all others; so in the political firmament and struggle for independence, these two names are pre-eminent, and worthy to fill the highest places in the gift of our people. Like gallant but not unknown knights at some tournament, they have already entered the ring with the valor down to contend for the prize of liberty, and for the last borne away the palm of victory before an admiring and chivalrous people and companions in the contest. Their exalted names and elevated characters challenge and command the respect of the enemy and the world and make the tyrant tremble.

In conclusion, I must briefly express my admiration and respect for the noble and worthy to fill the highest places in the gift of our people. Like gallant but not unknown knights at some tournament, they have already entered the ring with the valor down to contend for the prize of liberty, and for the last borne away the palm of victory before an admiring and chivalrous people and companions in the contest. Their exalted names and elevated characters challenge and command the respect of the enemy and the world and make the tyrant tremble.

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Louisville, August 14. A full battalion of State Guards paraded in regimental drill, in honor of Col. Morton Morris. The battalion had no flag whatever.

A Zouave's Opinion of Southern Fighting.—One of the Lincoln soldiers, who left Virginia's shores on Sunday night week, to return to it no more, on being asked if he still thought the Southerners could not fight, answered, "No, sir, they don't fight! I've seen fighting in Europe, in Mexico and in the United States, but I never saw any fighting like that of the rebels. They don't fight; they just come down like a—ll upon you. Talk about subduing them! You might as well put a—ll in harness and attempt to run against that."

"Poisoned!" cried the lady friends, turning to the whites of their eyes. "Oh! gracious goodness; you have done it, doctor!"

"What do you accuse me of?" asked the doctor, with surprise.

"I accuse you of—killing me—ee!" responded the wife, doing her best to imitate a death struggle.

"Ladies!" answered the doctor, with admirable composure, bowing to Mrs. Cadogan's bosom affectionately, "it is perfectly false. You are quite welcome to open her at once, and then you'll discover the calumny."

Latimer says he was not permitted to pass the rebel lines, but was warned by officers that he was the intention of Pillow to have attacked Bird's Point yesterday morning. He says his force is 20,000 strong (doubtful) and moving toward Cape Girardeau (sixty miles by land) and to St. Louis from that point to day. He claims that the rebels will be surprised by his force, and will be forced to retreat. He says he will cross the Mississippi and rush over to Jonesboro, Illinois, only twenty miles distance, take the Illinois Central Railroad thirty-five miles from Cairo, cutting off railway communication and harassing Cairo.

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France will Acknowledge the Southern Confederacy.

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, under date July 22, writes:

To repeat over and over again that the people of France and England are firm sympathizers with the Union, that they are all and desire that the south may fail, and that the Union in all its integrity may be preserved, is, to those who know what the government will do is another, and any one of common sense can understand that France at least has made up her mind to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy at the moment she can do so, and that, in fact, she is preparing the minds of the people here for such an event.

The semi-official *Patrie* announces gravely that "All statesmen in Europe acknowledge that the south has an undoubted right to secede," and quotes Napoleon the First's opinion upon that matter. The same journal, as well as all the semi-official journals, notice President Lincoln's message in a most hostile and bitter tone, and with the impossibility of our preventing such things are already accomplished. "The South cannot be again under the Union," says the *Patrie*.

Of course England would follow suit, and in fact, were France to acknowledge the Confederate States, the whole of Europe would. Surely our ambassadors at the court of St. James and here must know what is going on—they cannot be blind to the danger. Our representatives here will get plenty of words sugar over. What they should demand is a cessation of indications that are all more or less insulting to the majesty of our great country, intended to prepare the minds of the people here for the just treatment that is intended for the government of the North. A continuation of semi-official attacks and insults such as occur here daily should cause our ambassador to demand that he be desirous to see the Union, continue blind to such evidence of ill will.

The North will not succeed in repressing the rebellious South as long as it receives encouragement, either overt or indirect. It should at once stop.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAIRO, Aug. 7, 3 A. M.

Cairo is alive with excitement. At 4 A. M., Gen. Prentiss received dispatches from Cape Girardeau, announcing that the enemy, under Jeff. Thompson, had driven in our pickets, and were advancing on that point. Gen. Prentiss immediately dispatched the steamer Itan and gun boat W. H. Brown for the cape, with eight hundred men from McArthur's and Payne's 12th and 9th Illinois regiments, together with four six-pound field pieces, in charge of Capt. C. Campbell, of the Ottawa artillery—the entire force being under command of Colonel McArthur, of the 12th Illinois. The troops left Cairo in high glee, in anticipation of an engagement with the enemy. Col. Marsh, of the 20th Illinois, is in command at Cape Girardeau. The steamer E. M. Ryland, Capt. Sheridan, which left St. Louis Monday night, passed the cape at noon yesterday. Our force had laid on their arms all night, and Col. Marsh was throwing up entrenchments back of the town, and is satisfied that he is strong enough to repel a force of six or eight thousand. The Ryland's passengers report the enemy twenty miles back of the cape, and advancing. It is rumored here that Gen. Fremont will dispatch two regiments from St. Louis to the cape forthwith. This, together with Gen. Prentiss' reinforcements from Cairo to-day, will make the total force at Cape Girardeau five thousand, including six-pound field pieces. Opposite Cape Girardeau, Capt. Stewart has 150 cavalry, which are available. Gen. Fremont has authorized Stewart to recruit a mounted force of five hundred men at that point forthwith.

A Union man, who was driven from Price's Landing, on the Mississippi, ten miles above Cairo, arrived here to-day. He says Captain Price, of the rebel army, slept at his house last Wednesday night, and that he conveyed him to New Madrid, arriving there on Thursday. He states that four additional steamers had reached that point below from reinforcements for the enemy. Strange as it may appear, he positively asserts that the best drilled organization at New Madrid, is a negro cavalry company! He also avers that the plan for the rebels is for Jeff. Thompson to attack Cape Girardeau with his force of 8,000, in order to attract the attention of Gen. Prentiss in that direction, while Gen. Pillow, 18,000 strong, is to advance on Bird's Point, both attacks to be made simultaneously. A scout, who left Pillow's camp at New Madrid, on Sunday, says he estimates his force at 32,000 while our scouts are confident it does not exceed 8,000. Gen. Pillow is throwing up entrenchments there. New Madrid will doubtless be the chief Northern rendezvous for the rebels for the present. Col. Ketchum with 1,000 rebels, is encamped six miles west of Charleston, Missouri, evidently moving toward Bird's Point or Cape Girardeau. The border counties in Missouri are overrun with marauding parties, who are committing depredations and murdering Unionists. They are particularly brutal to the German population. One entire family in the vicinity of Charleston, including the husband, wife and three children, were cruelly murdered on Monday night, and their stock and household goods appropriated.

Col. Cook's Seventh Illinois regiment arrived at Cairo from Mound City, to day, on the steamer Wisconsin No. 2, and will occupy the quarters recently vacated by Col. Morgan's 10th Illinois. The steamer Warsaw is to be temporarily used for hospital purposes for the troops at Camp Lyon (Bird's Point). Dr. Burke is in charge.

Capt. Latimer, of the B. P. Cheney, the Cairo and Columbus mail packet, captured at Columbus on Tuesday last, arrived here from that point to day. He claims that he was seized by piratical parties, who claim her as a \$35,000 prize, and that the seizure was made without the consent of the Confederate authorities. She now lies at Memphis with the "stars and bars" flag at her jack-staff over the star banded banner. The leading citizens of Columbus have petitioned Gen. Pillow to release the boat, and the captain anticipates success in the enterprise.

Latimer says he was not permitted to pass the rebel lines, but was warned by officers that he was the intention of Pillow to have attacked Bird's Point yesterday morning. He says his force is 20,000 strong (doubtful) and moving toward Cape Girardeau (sixty miles by land) and to St. Louis from that point to day. He claims that the rebels will be surprised by his force, and will be forced to retreat. He says he will cross the Mississippi and rush over to Jonesboro, Illinois, only twenty miles distance, take the Illinois Central Railroad thirty-five miles from Cairo, cutting off railway communication and harassing Cairo.

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